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## MORE BIG FIRMS GRANT BONUSSES TO EMPLOYEES

Westinghouse Lamp Company  
Increases All Salaries  
by One-Twelfth

Substantial aid in their fight against the high cost of living was given employees of many big corporations in and about New York yesterday through voluntary increases of salaries, bonuses based on the amount of their salaries, or increases of the customary Christmas bonuses.

The Westinghouse Lamp Company announced a flat increase of 8-1/3 per cent in all salaries of employees in its plants in New York, Bloomfield, N. J., and Milwaukee, Wis.

The Hudson Trust Company doubled the bonuses ordinarily given to its employees at Christmas time, and announced an additional 3 1/2 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Fleischmann Manufacturing Company, makers of yeast, announced that \$25,000 would be divided among its employees in the form of a holiday bonus.

The Morris Trust (N. J.) Trust Company distributed bonuses of 20 per cent of the annual salaries of all its employees and 10 per cent of the annual salaries of its officers. In addition to this, a 4 per cent extra dividend was announced.

Employees of the Bernardsville National Bank, Bernardsville, N. J., were given a 5 per cent dividend, based on their annual salaries. The State Bank of 376 Grand Street, announced bonuses for all employees amounting to 5 to 10 per cent of their annual salaries, according to their length of service.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhnle announced a bonus to their employees ranging from 10 to 25 per cent of annual salaries. The New York County National Bank granted substantial increases of salaries to all employees.

Employees of the Southern Pacific Lines in Louisiana and Texas, whose compensation is not fixed by agreement, were granted 10 per cent bonuses.

Choate Heads Benefit for Blind Joseph H. Choate, president of the Committee for Men Blind in Battle, announced yesterday that there would be a benefit performance at the Century Theatre on the night of January 9 to raise funds for the work carried on by Miss Winifred Holt in Paris. Tickets are on sale at the headquarters of the committee, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

## BEACHWOOD TAXES FOR 1916

Information for Tribune Subscribers Owning Lots at Beachwood

Taxes for the year 1916 upon Beachwood lots are payable before December 20, 1916, to Ernest L. Worth, Collector, Bayville, New Jersey.

The Tribune is informed that many purchasers of lots at Beachwood have experienced difficulty in securing tax bills from the Collector. To assist its subscribers in this connection the Tribune is prepared to furnish to the owners of Beachwood property information concerning the amount of taxes assessed against their lots. If you wish this information write to Stanley D. Brown, Esq., at the Tribune Building, New York, giving him a description of your property by lot, block and plat as it appears in your deed from the Trustee of the Beachwood development. These applications must be in writing, and not by telephone, and must be accompanied by a large envelope, stamped and addressed to you.

Taxes not paid before December 20 draw eight per cent (8%) interest, and after February 1, 1917, they will be recorded as liens on the real estate, and the property will be sold for taxes after July 1, 1917. All appeals from assessments must be made on or before December 20, 1916, to George H. Irons, Secretary of the County Board of Taxation, at Toms River, New Jersey.

Tax Collector Worth has announced that he will be at Town Hall, Bayville, on Wednesday, December 20, to receive payment of taxes, but taxes may be paid any day at the Collector's residence at Bayville. Taxes remitted by mail should be addressed to Ernest L. Worth, Collector, Bayville, New Jersey.

## MUENSTERBERG DIES AT LECTURE

Psychologist Stricken Addressing Radcliffe Class of Sixty Women

PRO-GERMAN WORK  
AIDED FATAL STRAIN

Conquest of World by  
"Kultur" Predicted by  
Harvard Professor

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 16.—Hugo Munsterberg, author and professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, died suddenly in a class room at Radcliffe College today.

Professor Munsterberg had begun a lecture on elementary psychology before sixty young women who had assembled a little after 9 o'clock. He had talked for about a half hour when he appeared to hesitate and a moment later stretched his right hand toward the desk as though to steady himself. As he did so he tottered and his hand swept his watch and eyeglasses from the desk to the floor.

Before any one could reach him he had fallen. He was unconscious when Dr. Harold E. Burr, an instructor, sprang to his side. Death came in twenty minutes. Dr. Fred R. Jewett, who had been called from an adjoining room, found the psychologist dying when he reached him.

Dr. Jewett was Professor Munsterberg's physician and Dr. Burr was the professor's assistant. Class sessions at Radcliffe were immediately suspended for the day.

Professor Munsterberg had appeared to be in his usual health and on last Monday night delivered an address on "The Psychology of Business" before the Chamber of Commerce at Brockton.

### Death Due to Overwork

The death of Professor Munsterberg, his friends believe, was caused by strain due to overwork as experimental psychologist and his part in the controversy over the European war. He had been constantly before the American public since the beginning of the war. Twice his resignation as a Harvard professor had been urged by colleagues and alumni of the university because of his propaganda efforts in behalf of Germany, the second time in October, when a letter purporting to have been written by him to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was intercepted by the British authorities. In this letter Professor Munsterberg was quoted as predicting that President Wilson would jump at the chance to become peace mediator.

On the first occasion, two years ago, Professor Munsterberg handed his resignation to President Lowell, impelled to do so by the publication of an offer from a Major Wiener in London, a former Harvard student, to buy him \$100,000 to Harvard if it would dismiss the professor. President Lowell induced Professor Munsterberg to recall his resignation, saying that Harvard University was not for sale and that free speech was one of the privileges of its teachers and students.

### Estranged from Friends

The intensity of pro-Ally sentiment in the community in which Professor Munsterberg lived and worked cost him, however, the estrangement of colleagues who before the war had been among his closest friends. Professor Joseph Royce was one of these, and on the latter's death, last September, Professor Munsterberg absented himself from the funeral on the ground that his presence might prove embarrassing. He sent a floral tribute, however, and in answer to criticism penned a marked eulogy of his old associate.

Professor Munsterberg described his attitude as: "I am a German and have never intended to be anything else."

Only six weeks ago he told an audience in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, that one great result of the war would be the conquest of the world by German "kultur" and German "Kultur" he described as "the consciousness of nationalism, the subordination of the individual to the national ideal."

While having unceasingly to promote the German cause in America, Professor Munsterberg was equally busy in his development of the science of experimental psychology. He was forever seeking new methods of bringing home to his students and the public in general the value and entertainment to be derived from psychological experiment in everyday life.

Harvard students, torn between the popularity of his courses and the unpopularity of his pro-German sentiments even before the war, were wont to chant in affectionate derision a parody on Luther's hymn, "Ein Munsterberg ist Unser Gott."

### Won Offer from Harvard

He was born in Danzig, Germany, on June 1, 1863, and was graduated from the Danzig Gymnasium in 1882. He took post-graduate courses in philosophy, natural sciences and medicine at Leipzig and Heidelberg during the next five years and obtained from Leipzig the degree of Ph. D. in 1888 and from Heidelberg that of M. D. in 1887. In 1887 he became instructor and assistant professor at the University of Freiburg. In 1892 he was invited to Harvard as professor of psychology.

In 1906 he refused an offer from the German government to fill the chair of philosophy at the University of Königsberg, which had been occupied for thirty years by Immanuel Kant. He afterward said of this decision that it was largely influenced by Professor Royce, who urged him to remain at Harvard, where he had become invaluable not only as an instructor in his chosen field, but as an interpreter of German civilization to America.

In 1910 and 1911 he was Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin.

Professor Munsterberg married, in 1887, Miss Selma Oppen, of Strasburg, Germany. He was a member and officer of many learned societies and the author of a large number of books, among them "Psychology and Life," "American Traits," "Principles of Art Education," "The Eternal Values," "Stand," "Psychology," "Philosophy der Werte," "The Eternal Values," "Psychology and the Teacher," "American Problems," "Psychology and Social Sanity," "The War and America," "Peace and America," which came out a year ago, and "Tomorrow: Letters to a Friend," just published. His magazine contributions were voluminous. He had been editor of "Harvard Psychological Studies" since 1903.

The funeral will be held at the family residence to-morrow, at 2 p. m. The Rev. Adolph A. Berle, a close friend of Professor Munsterberg, will officiate. The service will be in the German language. Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard, will deliver an eulogy.

Mr. Berle said the body would be cremated, in accordance with the wish of Professor Munsterberg, and that the ashes would be shipped to Germany.

### Dr. Munsterberg's Death Called Loss to America

Theodore Sutor, president of the German Publication Society, expressed great surprise and a profound sense of loss when told yesterday of the sudden death of his old friend, Professor Hugo Munsterberg.

"He will prove a great loss to this country," said Mr. Sutor. "His first aim was always to impress German-Americans with the fact that their first duty was toward this country, of which they were citizens. He was just as fearless as he was loyal in his utterances and writings, and he was a humanitarian in every sense, though a very practical one."

"I think one reason he died lay in the constant conflict between his views and his environment, an environment which followed President Eliot's intellectual lead. He was a very difficult position at Harvard, and he felt intensely what he considered the injustice of the point of view of the educated classes in this country toward Germany in the war."

His utterances were very much misunderstood by the public here, and especially by the New England public.

"It will be hard to replace him. He had a very high opinion of him as a scholar and a friend, and considered him a great credit to the German element in this country."

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of "The Fatherland," said: "Professor Munsterberg, intellectually and morally, was a tower of strength. He was unquestionably the leader of all those who fought the battle of German culture in the United States. He falls a victim of war, for even his powerful constitution was unable to withstand the constant strain of public assault and private persecution. He could give and take a blow, but the betrayal of men whose friendship he had treasured broke his heart. He was incapable of understanding baseness and ingratitude, and yet with truly Christian spirit he forgave those who betrayed him."

"His last message to the world was a message of peace and good will. After the war," he said, "men will look one another in the face with astonishment. They will simply not believe that they could misjudge and maltreat their friends so grossly. The subtle power of our mind to forget will become mankind's blessing."

## MOTHER'S LOVE IN NOTE DIMS "OLIVER'S" EYES

Letter to Wax Tells How His  
Favorite Sister Died Three  
Years Ago

"Oliver Osborne," whom Gloversville, N. Y., remembers as Charley Wax, got news from home yesterday. It was the first he had had for more than five years, for when one has chosen a career requiring such frequent changes of name and address the dead letter office gets most of one's mail.

The letter which finally reached "Oliver" found him in the office of Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States Attorney, in the Federal Building.

"Oliver"—or Charley, as he was in the superscription—recognized the tremulous, angular handwriting on the envelope. It was from his mother, who knew at last where to find the wanderer.

Every one who has read the papers during the last couple of weeks knows Oliver Osborne Wax as a man who laughs most of the time. But his eyes clouded as he turned the letter over and over, hesitating to open it.

Finally "Oliver" tore open the envelope and drew forth a closely written sheet of paper, on which were a dozen little blotches where the ink had run. It made the reading hard—doubly hard. And there were more blotches, fresh ones, on the paper before "Oliver" had come to the "All my love, as ever, Mother," part.

The news in the letter was three years old, and yet it was news to Wax. Hazel, his favorite sister, had died in 1913, and thus had come his first knowledge of her death.

So much affected was Wax that Mr. Wood, who had been going over the record of his examination with him, postponed the rest of the job until Monday and let him go back to his cell in the Tombs to think things over.

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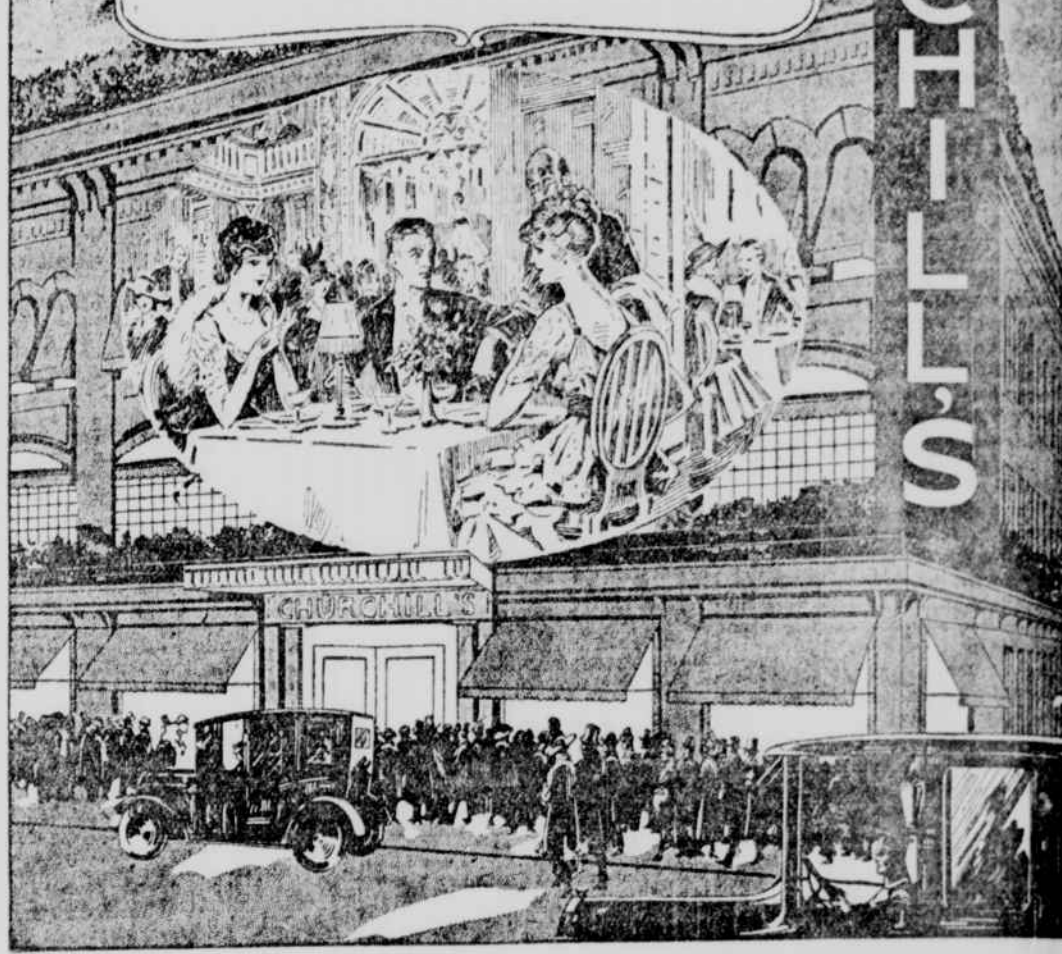
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